

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

RUEBENA PATTERSON §
§
Plaintiff, §
§
VS. § NO. 3-08-CV-1730-K
§
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT §
§
Defendant. §

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

This case has been referred to the United States magistrate judge for initial screening pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference from the district court. The findings and recommendation of the magistrate judge are as follow:

I.

This is an unspecified civil action brought by Ruebena Patterson, a resident of Keene, Texas, against the United States Government. On September 30, 2008, plaintiff tendered a two-page complaint to the district clerk and filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Because the information provided by plaintiff in her pauper's affidavit indicates that she lacks the funds necessary to prosecute this case, the court granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and allowed the complaint to be filed. Written interrogatories then were sent to plaintiff in order to obtain additional information about the factual basis of her suit. Plaintiff answered the interrogatories on October 24, 2008. The court now determines that this case is frivolous and should be summarily dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

II.

Plaintiff alleges that she has been harassed for more than two years in an effort to get her to return to her abusive husband. Illustrative of plaintiff's outlandish allegations are claims that she is being tracked daily by a remote control bracelet, that the President of the United States called her pastor to discuss the situation, that she has received messages from anonymous sources and through television ads instructing her to return to her husband, and that someone at a family crisis center threatened to put her in a dungeon. When asked to explain how the United States government was involved, plaintiff responded that her husband once said "he has the gov't on his side." Plaintiff further alleges that her husband has a frozen bottle of water, marked "powerade" and "power option," which shows that "he has power from the gov't and that [she has] no choice--no option but to return to him." By this suit, plaintiff seeks unspecified money damages and "for justice to be served."

A.

A district court may summarily dismiss a complaint filed *in forma pauperis* if it concludes, *inter alia*, that the action "is frivolous or malicious." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). An action is frivolous if it lacks an arguable basis in either law or fact. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325, 109 S.Ct. 1827, 1831-32, 104 L.Ed.2d 338 (1989); *Henson-El v. Rogers*, 923 F.2d 51, 53 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 111 S.Ct. 2863 (1991). A complaint is without an arguable basis in law if it is grounded upon an untenable or discredited legal theory. *Neitzke*, 109 S.Ct. at 1831. A claim is factually frivolous when "the facts alleged are 'fantastic or delusional scenarios' or the legal theory upon which a complaint relies is 'indisputably meritless.'" *Harris v. Hegmann*, 198 F.3d 153, 156 (5th Cir. 1999); *see also Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32, 112 S.Ct. 1728, 1733, 118 L.Ed.2d 340 (1992).

B.

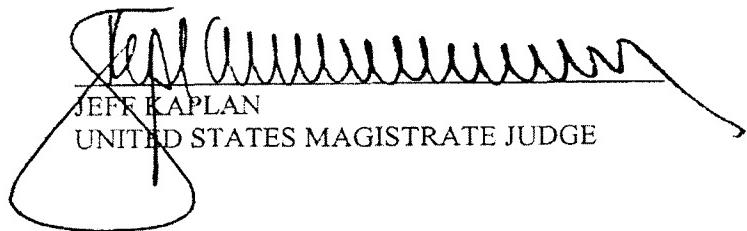
Plaintiff does not present a logical set of facts to support any claim for relief. Instead, her complaint recites fantastic charges which are fanciful and delusional in nature. Dismissal is clearly warranted under these circumstances. *See, e.g. Melton v. American Civil Liberties Union*, No. 3-07-CV-0856-M, 2007 WL 2263953 (N.D. Tex. Jul. 30, 2007) (dismissing complaint alleging that ACLU and its attorneys, acting as unregistered Russian agents, violated plaintiff's civil rights and those of other Americans by using the courts to attack the United States Constitution and set up a Communist government); *Jackson v. Johnson*, No. 3-05-CV-1230-H, 2005 WL 1521495 (N.D. Tex. Jun. 27, 2005), *rec. adopted*, 2005 WL 1668084 (N.D. Tex. Jul. 13, 2005) (dismissing complaint alleging that FBI conspired with local and state police to invade plaintiff's privacy through "highly sophisticated surveillance techniques, computerized mind control, and satellite weaponry"); *Johnson v. Drug Enforcement Agency*, No. 3-04-CV-0410-G, 2004 WL 813214 (N.D. Tex. Apr. 14, 2004), *rec. adopted*, 2004 WL 948265 (N.D. Tex. May 3, 2004) (dismissing complaint alleging that DEA implanted a radio transmitter beneath plaintiff's scalp and forced him to ingest various chemical and sleep-inducing drugs); *Daniel v. FBI*, No. 3-03-CV-1281-N, 2003 WL 21436479 (N.D. Tex. Jun. 17, 2003), *rec. adopted*, 2003 WL 21555130 (N.D. Tex. Jul. 8, 2003) (dismissing complaint alleging that FBI stalked, harassed, and tried to poison plaintiff because she ran as a write-in candidate for President of the United States); *Decker v. Fleming*, No. 3-02-CV-2075-P, 2002 WL 31548766 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 2, 2002) (dismissing complaint alleging that federal prison officials opened-up plaintiff's mind "where they could listen to my thinking in Psychology Dept.").

RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff's complaint should be summarily dismissed as frivolous pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party may file written objections to the recommendation within 10 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). The failure to file written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: October 28, 2008.



JEFF KAPLAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE